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What Western North Carolina Owes to the Methodist Circuit Rider. P14002

THE EARLY CIRCUIT RIDERS

Interesting Paper Read by Rev. A. W. Plyler Before W. N. C. Conference.

The following article entitled the Early Circuit Rider in Western North Carolina which was read by Rev. A. W. Plyler of Wadesboro, N. C., before the Historical Society of the Western North Carolina Conference at their annual meeting last Tuesday night.

Mr. Plyler is one of the leading ministers of the Western North Carolina Conference and was for three years presiding elder of the Asheville District. He has since that time served four years as pastor of First Church, Lexington, and three years at Wadesboro.

Mr. Plyler is a historian of rare ability and his writings have attracted wide attention. "The History of Methodism in the Valley of the Great Pee Dee" and "Incidents in the Life of Lorenzo Dow," are from his pen.

By REV. A. W. PLYLER.

I have not written this paper to bestow eulogies upon the first circuit riders who wrought so well in Western North Carolina, although the temptation in that direction is exceedingly strong. My desire is to give a plain, unvarnished account of these young itinerants who within our borders rode in the forefront of the oncoming Methodist hosts.

The first circuit riders to enter Western North Carolina were the preachers on the Transylvania circuit, a circuit of Virginia that first appears in the conference minutes of 1766. Four years later, in May, 1770, the Yadkin circuit with twenty-one members, the fruit of the labors of the preachers of the Transylvania circuit was established and Andrew Yeargan appointed to travel this new territory.

The boundaries of the new circuit cannot be located with any degree of accuracy. To the south and west as far as the Florida peninsular and the Pacific ocean there was not a single Methodist circuit rider at work, and on the east the nearest circuit was the New Hope, formed one year before with its western border little, if any, west of Haw river. Hence on every side except on the north, next Transylvania, the unoccupied territory stretched away beyond the reach of the most resolute and aggressive itinerant.

Andrew Yeargan First.

Into this vast territory where had not been placed the first log for a Methodist meeting house, Andrew Yeargan bravely went, and after him in the next few years followed those circuit riders who preached the gospel to every scattered settlement of the hill country and mountains of North Carolina.

At this juncture let us take a glance at the soil in which was about to be planted the Methodist mustard seed that should eventually become a great tree.

Among the early settlers of Western North Carolina the Scotch Irish must ever hold a conspicuous place, both on account of their relative number and the superior character of these Presbyterian immigrants. On both sides of the Yadkin and at other points in the colony the Germans in great numbers had rooted themselves to the soil. In addition to these English, Irish, Dutch, and representatives of many other European nationalities, were scattered among the Carolina hills. Yet with all these, this section of country as late as the war of the Revolution, and for a good while after, was sparsely populated, and these scattered inhabitants of Piedmont Carolina with the few white settlers of the mountains were subject to pioneer conditions, and unacquainted with many things that we are accustomed to regard as the necessities of civilized life.

There was not a postoffice, newspaper, or respectable highway in all this section of the country. In 1790 Edenton, Washington, Newberne and Wilmington were the only post offices in North Carolina. As late as 1812 there was not a newspaper published west of Raleigh. The only schools were the "old field school" with a term ranging from four to twelve weeks and a curriculum of "Reading, writing and arithmetic." To these wholly inadequate educational agencies may be added a few classical academies established by the Scotch-Irish, particularly, Presbyterian ministers.

In the territory of which I write there was not a city or town, only a few straggling country villages, Charlotte and Salisbury being the largest of these.

But Charlotte, twelve years after the Mecklenburg declaration, was a village of only 276 inhabitants—153 whites and 123 colored. The industries consisted of a saw mill, a flour mill, a blacksmith shop and three stores. And this phenomenal growth was the result of an impetus given that good Scotch community by permanently establishing the county seat in 1774, and in 1777, building the Liberty academy.

The religious needs of the people at that time were provided for only in part. The Scotch communities and the Moravians from the first had been quite well supplied with ministers and churches. The German people at a comparatively early date had built some Lutheran and German Reform churches, but they were in need of ministers. A few Baptist churches, Grassy Branch in Guilford being the most prominent and influential, were ministering to the religious needs of scattered communities. But great sections of the country were spiritually destitute.

Unto the people living under the conditions so indicated, came the Methodist circuit rider to join with all who were striving to promote Godliness and spread scriptural holiness over the land, but at the same time, to wage a relentless warfare upon every agency of the devil.

Stuck to Yadkin Valley.

Andrew Yeargan, first among these itinerants from the stand-point of time, as already noted, probably confined his labors to the Yadkin valley. Among his preaching places was George McKnight's on the Yadkin river near Hall's ferry. McKnight's became very prominent in early Methodist history. Not only was it a frequent stopping place for Bishop Asbury, but the conference met there in 1789 and again in 1791.

Mr. Yeargan preached, also at John Doub's in Forsyth county (then Stokes.) Peter Doub in his Autobiography says that his father and mother went seven or eight miles to hear Mr. Yeargan preach and after the sermon his father invited the preacher home with them. On his next round a month later he came and preached, then a little while afterward organized a society of six or eight members, two of whom were John Doub and his wife. Doub's chapel in the same neighborhood is the present day representative of that early church in John Doub's house.

Beal's meeting house erected in 1780 or 1781 and located on the north side of Hunting creek near Anderson's bridge in the northwestern part of Davie county, bears the distinction of being the first church in all that section if not in Western North Carolina.

Local tradition has preserved the following story of an early incident in Beal's meeting house. After closing a warm and moving sermon, the preacher walked down into the congregation and in the midst of a fervent exhortation laid his hand upon the head of an old man and said, "My friend don't you want to go to heaven?" Whereupon the stranger with much emphasis replied, "Man, for God's sake go off and leave me alone, I don't live about here. I came from away up in the mountains."

At this same church in a quarterly conference, September, 1795, the presiding elder asked as usual, "How much had been contributed for the support of the ministry." Charles Ledbetter, the circuit rider, answered not a word, but in reply held up one pair of socks. Yet the people of that day complained that the circuit riders preached for money.

The Yadkin circuit does not appear in the minutes of the conference of 1781, but one should not conclude therefrom that the work had been abandoned. Frequently in those early days, especially, amid the confusion incident to the war, the names of circuits failed to be incorporated in the conference records. But in 1782 and regularly thereafter the Yadkin circuit appears in the minutes and speedily became a fruitful field for Methodism.

Being an Exposition of Some of the Trials and Tribulations Encountered by the Early Methodist Circuit Riders in Western North Carolina, Whose Modest Circuits Embraced Practically Half a State at Times, and Whose Teachings Were Sometimes Well Received and Just as Often Not—Some Anecdotes and Incidents in the Lives of the Early Riders Related by a Man Who Has Made a Close Study of Their Work.

At the conference of 1783 the Salisbury and Guilford circuits were formed, the Salisbury from the Yadkin and the Guilford largely from the New Hope. The Salisbury circuit with thirty members had for its preachers Beverly Allen, James Foster and James Hinton.

The Methodist historian reads that first name, Beverly Allen, with mingled emotions of admiration and pity for the brilliant young preacher of unbounded popularity who this year organized the first Methodist society in Salisbury, the next year laid the foundations of Methodism in the valley of the Cape Fear, then along the Pee Dee in 1785, and through the later years of that eventful decade preached in South Carolina and Georgia to the multitudes that flocked about him.

Account of Allen.

A charter member of the Salisbury society has left the following account of Allen and of the first introduction of the Methodists into Salisbury.

"Soon after my return to Salisbury, at the close of the war, it was announced that there would be preaching in a school house by a new kind of people, called Methodists. I knew nothing about that people, either good or bad, but rejoiced at the prospect of hearing the gospel. I went early expecting to see a minister resembling the old parsons, but judge of my surprise when instead of a stout, good looking, finely dressed gentleman with gown and surplice in silk stockings and silver buckles, in walked a slender delicate young man dressed in homespun, cotton jeans. Though plainly attired, I perceived in his countenance unusual solemnity and goodness."

That was Beverly Allen, whose early career was meteoric, indeed, but a little later he becomes a painfully tragic figure. He was energetic, ambitious, a man of ideals and amazingly popular, yet, unfortunately, without poise or patience, self-centered and overflowing with egotism. The career of such a man could not be otherwise but tragic. For the conflicting forces within must inevitably lead to a crash with its environment. This is exactly what occurred when he discarded ecclesiastical regulations, later, the demands of ethical life, and finally lifted himself in violence against the individual appointed to enforce the civil law.

Jesse Lee with Isaac Smith traveled the Salisbury circuit in 1784. On his first round Lee went down the Yadkin as far as Randall's near Norwood and Charles Ledbetters across the river in Montgomery county, which shows that the Salisbury circuit at that date extended down the Yadkin as far as the mouth of the Uwharrie river. Jesse Lee met with great success on this circuit. Of courtly bearing and commanding presence, abounding in wit, richly endowed with a wide range of intellectual gifts, and withal very religious, he was accustomed to a cordial welcome in any circle. Only New England gave him a cold reception.

"Apostle of Methodism to New England" the first Methodist historian, at the general conference of 1800 received as many votes for Bishop as Whatcoat, who was elected on the third ballot by a majority of four votes. Jesse Lee was one of the great men of his day, and the receding years detract nothing from his reputation.

Jesse Lee was a great worker and also a great wit. He enjoyed this gift in others and for that reason delighted in the following:

He with some other preachers came up to a farm house about dinner time. It was the harvest season. The gentleman of the house had some of his neighbors helping him cut wheat that day and, a bountiful dinner had been prepared for the harvest hands. But the hungry preachers were seated at the table first and did full justice to the dinner prepared for the harvesters. When the men from the wheat-fields got to the table there was a look of disappointment in their faces, but one of them with much gravity asked a blessing.

Oh Lord look down on us poor sinners,
For the preachers have come and eat
up our dinners.

We have now reached that period when the Methodist Episcopal church in America, newly organized at the "Christmas Conference," 1784, in Baltimore, began to cover every part of the country, no matter how sparsely settled, with a network of circuits, and sent the circuit rider to each nook and corner of the broad land. At this time the foundations of the new American nation was being laid and the Methodist itinerant was everywhere on hand to join as one of the master builders of the nation, as well as of the Kingdom of God.

In 1786 the Pedee circuit, that extended on both sides of the river from Georgetown, South Carolina, to the mouth of the Uwharrie, where the Yadkin becomes the Pedee, had its beginning. This same year when Jeremiah Masten and Hope Hull were planting churches along the Pedee, the Santee circuit that reached from Charleston, South Carolina, to within ten miles of Charlotte, North Carolina, came into existence. In 1787 the Bladen circuit was formed to corner that broad stretch from the Pedee to end including the Valley of the Cape Fear river. Two years later Methodism was permanently established west of the Catawba river by John McGee and Daniel Asbury.

Circuits Formed Rapidly.

From the foregoing observations it becomes clear that circuits were being formed with amazing rapidity all over North Carolina and South Carolina. In like manner was the work carried on wherever the white man had fixed his habitation.

At that period when Bishop Asbury, "the prophet of the long road," lead his knights of the saddle-bags into every nook and corner of the American nation, we should not overlook those migrations of the people called Methodists who materially contributed to the establishment of the Methodist church in hitherto unoccupied territory.

An interesting migration of this sort is connected with the planting of Methodism west of the Catawba river in Western North Carolina.

"In 1787 a number of Methodists moved from the Brunswick circuit in Virginia and settled in Lincoln county, North Carolina, near the Catawba river. As they journeyed to a new home, in the spirit of true pilgrims, they were not unmindful of 'a better country, that is, a heavenly.' Morning and evening the incense of prayer and praise ascended to God from the altar of their devotions, and occasionally an experience meeting or love-feast was held by night in their camp. Such a meeting chanced to be held by them on the banks of the Roanoke river, when it pleased the Lord to visit and bless this pious band in a manner so remarkable that the deep forest was made vocal with their triumphant songs of joy, crying, glory to God in the highest. A planter of intelligence and wealth, attracted by the sound, came with his servants to investigate the unwonted scene. 'Friends,' said he, 'this is indeed a strange proceeding; what is the meaning of all this?' John Turbyfield for the rest answered in the spirit of meekness and love: 'Sir, we are all professors of religion, members of the Methodist church, journeying to a new home, we have engaged in our accustomed devotions; the king has come into our camp and we have been made very happy—glory be to God.'"

These devout Methodists in their new home were without preaching till the fall of the next year when the Rev. Mr. Brown, a young local preacher from Virginia visited the country with a view of locating there. Upon invitation of Rev. Mr. Miller the pastor of Old White Haven Lutheran church, the young Methodist preached with great zeal and his words were in demonstration of the Spirit. Those Methodists who had been in George Shadford's meeting on the old Brunswick circuit in Virginia could not restrain their emotions, although in a Lutheran church. The widow Morris raised a great shout, whereupon, the old German ladies panic stricken rushed to Nancy L. Morris, the widow's daughter, and exclaimed, "Your mother has a fit, indeed she has, and she is going to die." With surprising calmness the daughter answered, "My mother is subject to such fits, she will soon recover."

To this company of early Methodists in the wilderness in the summer of 1789 came Daniel Asbury and John McGee, preachers on the Yadkin circuit, and these two itinerants formed the Lincoln Circuit which embraced not only Lincoln county, "but also Rutherford and Burke with portions of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties in North Carolina, York district in South Carolina, and that part of Spartanburg and Union districts which lies north of the Pacolet river."

With the early history of this old circuit is bound up, never to be separated, the name of Daniel Asbury to whom the Methodist church owes a tremendous debt.

At the age of sixteen Daniel Asbury [illegible] from his childhood home in Fairfax county, Virginia, to Kentucky, where he was captured by a band of [illegible] Indians and carried to the [illegible]. After five weary years in captivity, subjected to the hardships and deprivations of savage life, he escaped and hastened on the long dangerous journey to his Virginia home, where even his mother failed to recognize her lost son whom she mourned as dead.

By this time the Methodist pioneers had entered the neighborhood of his mother's home. Through their instrumentality Daniel was converted and became a Methodist preacher. In 1786 he joined the itinerant ranks and after a year each on the Amelia and Fairfax circuits was sent as a missionary along the banks of the French Broad river. Daniel Asbury was the first circuit rider to enter the wild solitudes of these beautiful mountains.

White Settlers.

At that time the white settlers were few. Only two years before in 1786 John Weaver, the father of Jacob and Montreville Weaver, and the first settler on Reims creek, had reached his new home in that delightful valley. When Daniel Asbury traveled among those mountains all the men in that section of the type of John Weaver could have been counted on the fingers of two hands. The majority of the people were as rough and wild as the savage tribes among which they dwelt. As a consequence, Daniel Asbury suffered innumerable hardships. The chronicler tells us, "He was often forced to subsist solely on cucumbers, or a piece of cold bread, without the luxury of a bowl of milk or a cup of coffee. His ordinary diet was fried bacon and corn bread, his bed clapboard laid on poles supported by rude forks driven into the earthen floor of a log cabin."

By the time Daniel Asbury in 1789 reached his new field west of the Catawba river his personal experiences with pioneer and savage life had been such that the petty persecutions encountered in the foothills of North Carolina did not disturb him in the least. But the man who had defied the Indian's tomahawk and luckily escaped the scalping knife of the savage, fell an early victim to cupid's little arrows. The young circuit rider married Nancy L. Morris, the girl who calmly informed the agitated old German ladies in White Haven church that her mother promptly recovered from fits in Methodist meetings.

Daniel Asbury, as was the custom in those days with preachers who married, located to make his home in the neighborhood of Rehobeth, the first church erected in North Carolina west of the Catawba river. After nine years in the local relation he again entered the itinerant ranks and continued actively therein till age and feebleness necessitated his retirement. The sacred dust of this good man sleeps in the old Rehobeth church yard.

Another name linked with Daniel Asbury is that of John McGhee. Methodist historians in obedience to some common authority were accustomed for a long while to say that he was born on the Yadkin river below Salisbury, but W. L. Grissom, who as a historian spared no pains to get the exact facts and usually succeeded, says that John McGee was born on Grassy creek in what is now Randolph county, that his father was Colonel John McGee, who owned a large tract of land, a mill and a country store. At an early age his father died and his mother married Mr. William Bell who lived on Deep river near the road from Greensboro to Ashboro and whose home later became a stopping place for Bishop Asbury.

In 1788 John McGhee entered the itinerancy, a year afterward he became the associate of Daniel Asbury in forming the Lincoln Circuit. Three years later he was appointed to this circuit, married a Miss Johnson while here and located in the Rehobeth neighborhood. Five years after his location he moved to Sumner, now Smith county, Tenn., where his brother, William McGhee, a Presbyterian minister, preceded him.

Our particular interest in John McGhee arises out of his connection with the great revival of the first decade of the 19th century and with the introduction of camp meetings into Tennessee and Kentucky. One of the outstanding features of religious history on the North American continent will continue to be that great revival which began with a sermon preached by John McGhee in a Presbyterian church during a sacramental occasion in the church of which Rev. Mr. McGrendy was pastor. Soon after the very remarkable meeting in Mr. McGready's church the whole country was aflame with the revival fires. In order to meet the demands of this new situation camp meetings were introduced by John McGee and almost immediately became universally popular and tremendously effective in forwarding the cause of religion, not only in these new settlements but in practically all parts of the country.

First Camp Meetings.

There is a general notion even in educated religious circles that camp meetings originated west of the mountains either in Tennessee or Kentucky. This is an error. The first camp meetings were held in Western North Carolina. That too, six or seven years before the beginning of the "great revival" or the introduction of camp meetings beyond the mountains.

Seven cities contested for the honor of being the birth place of Homer. More than seven communities in North Carolina claim the first camp meeting in 1801 and 1802 and not one of them will ever be able to establish an unquestioned priority. Even if it could, or if some point beyond the mountains should be able to show that all of these were a later date than these in the west, what would it matter. For the first camp meeting was at Rehobeth church in Lincoln county as early as 1794, six years before the "great revival" began. This meeting was conducted by Daniel Asbury, William McKendree, (afterward bishop), Nicholas Watters, William Fulford and James Hall, a celebrated pioneer among the Presbyterians in Iredell county. Three hundred souls were converted in this meeting.

The following year another camp meeting was held at Bethel, about a mile from Rock Springs and the fore-runner of this widely known camp ground. A little while after, Daniel Asbury and James Hall appointed another known as "The Great Union Meeting" at Bells Cross roads three miles north of the present town of Mooresville on the Statesville road.

When it comes to the question of the original camp meetings, these in Lincoln and Iredell are perhaps the first in all the world except the Feast of Tabernacles among the ancient Hebrews.

In these early camp meetings in North Carolina John McGhee got the idea and the anointing which he carried to the west and employed for the glory of God and to the forwarding of the kingdom. For this reason if there were no other, he occupies an important place in our early history, being one of our sons who after a period of invaluable preparation at home, went out to render so large a service to the world.

In conclusion, I desire to mention one striking characteristic of the early itinerant; that is, his intensity without extravagance. His was a Holy Ghost ministry. With great zeal he addressed himself to the realm of the spirit, yet he kept himself free from the folly of religious fanaticism. Many of the people to whom he ministered were illiterate, but he never at any time led them into such fanatical extravagance as in some places became characteristic of these primitive people.

For example, some believed that "every impression made upon their minds proceeded from the Lord, and they endeavored to obey it no matter what might be its character. One man said that he had an impression from the Lord that he must sow his corn broadcast, and cultivate it with a wooden plough and a wooden hoe." He acted accordingly but made an exceedingly small crop. "Sometimes they would become exercised about getting married, and one would tell another he or she had a particular revelation that they must be married and if the one thus addressed did not consent, he or she must be damned. Some old maids who had almost quit struggling, managed in this way to get husbands."

Such were the ways of religious fanatics not a few, but let it be said to the eternal praise of Francis Asbury and his apostolic colaborers that they ministered not to fanaticism, but wrought mightily for the spread of Scriptural holiness over the land.

The Poisoned Dove

Any Peace Dove Which Floats Toward America at the Present Time Is Loaded With Prussianism and Dynamite. America Must Think War, and Not Peace, If We Are to Win.

By RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD.

[illegible] back from China and Japan [illegible] ng. A reporter of [illegible] San Francisco said, "What do [illegible] the Far East about when [illegible] end?"

[illegible] was the first expression about [illegible] America [illegible] try and [illegible] what Americans at home had [illegible] talking, planning, doing, how [illegible] expressing our [illegible] and [illegible] whether we would [illegible] America and [illegible] force of her [illegible] of men.

[illegible] this query [illegible] The reporter would never have [illegible] the question [illegible] behalf of [illegible] paper. [illegible] the [illegible] of the people [illegible] of America.

[illegible] question in [illegible] in the days [illegible] Wor [illegible]

[illegible]

Questions Here.

[illegible]

[illegible] among [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] "How long will the [illegible]"

[illegible] regular [illegible], or [illegible] else or [illegible] think [illegible] of the [illegible] in the [illegible] asks, [illegible] be your guess about the war?"

[illegible] faint-hearted wo[illegible] has a son of 18 wonders [illegible] chance that when [illegible] the [illegible] him to the [illegible] you think peace will be made in the spring?"

And even the thoughtless and the ignorant and empty-headed, who would otherwise say, "Is this hot enough for you?" or "Do you think it's going to snow?" say now, "Well, when will the war end?"

Test the spirit of these questions by the two types—those who ask them and those who do not. Which is the type of person whom you would trust for character, courage, and sense, for unflinching determination when something has been begun, to "see it through"?

I remember leaving Kitchener's [illegible] in London to visit the recruiting [illegible] Scotland yard. Six feet four inches and 2[illegible]0 pounds of retired British army veteran, hardened, red-boned, [illegible]ind, was my escort. That was in [illegible] 15.

"There's too much wondering when [illegible] will end," said he. "My three [illegible] have gone."

"To France?" said I, misunderstanding.

"To rest," he said, straightening [illegible] in action. Perhaps 'tis that [illegible] makes me squirm when I hear [illegible] silly guessing about the [illegible] My good sense would tell [illegible] if you saw two men fight [illegible] would you put a bet on him who [illegible] wondering when it would be [illegible]."

When It Will End.

"N[illegible]"

"Nor I. When they ask me when [illegible] war will end, I say 'Something [illegible] a year or two after the Prussians [illegible] to stop.'"

[illegible] between two men, two [illegible] teams, two nations, or two [illegible] struggling in the greatest war of all, over the greatest issue [illegible] all, there can be no other doctrine [illegible] John Paul Jones's antagonists [illegible] him if he was ready to stop [illegible] ng and he answered that he had [illegible] begun to fight. It was not John [illegible] Jones but his enemy who was [illegible]. For it was his enemy who was [illegible] ng 'when it would be over.'"

No man, no woman who contributes [illegible] by innocent, thoughtless mouth[illegible] a mental attitude expressed in [illegible] ing when the war will be over [illegible] the obligation of America [illegible] and hard and lo[illegible] for the one united, persistent [illegible] which the United States [illegible] length. A job is to be [illegible]. A job is to be finished.

Germany will be glad at any moment to divert us from the idea that the job is to be finished, when in our judgment it is finished, and attract us as much as possible to the idea that our job will be finished some place short of that by dangling peace [illegible] for cowards and fools.

[illegible] in Washington this policy of Germany is understood. It is the primer lesson in an analysis of Germany's policies.

The state department knows well enough that Germany has tried unceasingly [illegible] endless moves to make peace a decoy—to create a morbid appetite among the peoples who have been trying to make democracy safe—an appetite for rest, for an end of deprivation, loss, suffering, for relief from stress, for a temporary comfort bought at the price of principle—the principle of finishing the job.

Other Attempts.

Germany will make other attempts. The Britishers who have come to the United States on missions for their government will testify that Germany has even allowed stories describing her [illegible] on to go out, timed so that the peoples who oppose her will think not of the job to be finished but of peace.

The secret services of the allied countries know well enough that millions of German money has been spent to make Americans talk and think not of the job to be finished but of peace.

Not a move is made by the president of the United States nor any branch of the government to gather information upon which a just peace—one which will guarantee the safety of mankind—can be based, without the insidious, Germany inspired interpretation being made that peace is in sight. Frantic attempts at these [illegible] are put forth to make Americans forget that the government is considering not peace but is only weighing and measuring, with a conscience, that which Germany must yield to humanity before peace is possible, talkable, thinkable.

Back in the middle of China, just after my country had entered the war, I ran across the trail of this policy. A distinguished Dane, a veteran in official foreign service, told me that [illegible] German diplomatic official ha[illegible] prophesied that America would en[illegible] the war.

"But America will not be able to deliver a decisive blow," the German said. "And America will dilute [illegible] moral strength of Germany's enem[illegible] The Americans are a soft, conten[illegible] people; they are not prepared for wa[illegible] they do not love war and will be eag[illegible] to make peace. They are very sent[illegible]mental, these Americans. They w[illegible] soften our way to a peace conferenc[illegible] when we are ready to make ou[illegible] terms."

Upon this insolent belief will be founded all of Germany's attempts to dull the edge of America's interest in our obligation to ourselves and to humanity to finish the job. Upon this insolent belief will be founded Germany's attempts to sharpen our interest in premature peace speculation. It is the bait for cowards and fools.

Some day there will be exposed, in all its extent, the systematic, elaborate [illegible]

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Riding Costume, both warm and Smart—Coat and Breeches of Mixed Wool, the Coat Interlined

Clothes for Rough Sports and Daintily ...ctive Togs for Less Strenuous Pur...ts—Leather Skating Costumes Pret...tified With Fur—The Riding Girl.

...GIRL WHO really loves ...hletics welcomes winter with glee. She loves the stimolation of cold and keen winds, of gid... ...ver ice-bound streams, or over ...y stretches; or of cantering down ... roads with the wind behind her. ...requires vitality to participate in ... weather sports, but even bound... vitality must be protected by suffi...ntly warm clothing and the winter ...rt maid is a sensible maid where ...hes are concerned. She demands ...ertain amount of good looks about ...sport toggery, but first of all it ...t be warm an... loose and com...able.

...cause of its ver... sturdiness win... sport garb is ...ceedingly smart ... page is perfectly apparelled for her sport in clothes bearing the stamp of an authoritative maker and each of these costumes is beautifully fitted to fulfil its own destiny. No hit-or-miss gathering together of warm-enough old clothes when the modern girl goes out to coast, or to snowshoe, or to skate: her costume is up to the very moment of knowingness and every last detail is perfect. Therefore she makes a smart as well as a pretty picture against the out-of-doors background.

A Warm Horseback Costume.

Trim and tidy is the equestrian costume for winter days. Think of the ladies of last century who used to wear trailing riding skirts and big hats with long, streaming plumes! How ... ...ge in a brief ... of Fashion to the riding costume—and very convenient the rider finds them too! This riding girl wears a soft white silk shirt of heavy texture, a green tie and a dark green velour hat. Her shoes and laced puttees are of black calfskin; her gloves are of very dark tan kid. A suit of dark brown mixed worsted with tan calf puttees and boots would be equally correct and in this case the tie might be crimson. For mind you, horseback neckties are very gay affairs this season.

Just The Costume For Winter Tramps.

The girl who finds exercise on foot more beneficial and more congenial than exercise on horseback, selects her winter tramping costume with equal care. A pedestrian in the country has to look extra smart to look smart at all, so the girl who tramps sees to it that her clothes are know... ...outside the garment. The cape collar may be turned up over the head, hood fashion in a rainstorm, or worn as the picture shows it, or turned down on the shoulders. And if the sun comes out warm, the cape may be carried over the arm, a knitted sweat...er, worn with the skirt, protecting the wearer sufficiently. This maid wears the right sort of shoes for tramping, broad at toe, stout of sole and with low, broad heels of rubber.

The trap shooting costume is not to be mistaken fo... a tramping costume. Saucy and picturesque as it is, with its short skirt and puttees, it is hardly a correct costume for strolling through the country on tramping expeditions. A great many women have taken up trap shooting this fall, ostensibly to become proficient in the use of firearms; but once they have caught the spirit of the sport—which is harmless in spite of its ...

Strong Togs For The Snowshoes.

One of the roughest and also one of the most exhilarating winter sports is snowshoeing, and the costume must be of a sort to stand the stain of stumbles and tumbles, of briars and rocks and underbrush. Sturdy to the last detail, yet attractive enough withal to please the fancy of the most captious maid, is the costume pictured; a loosely built coat and skirt model of rose pink duvetyn every seam double stitched, the belt buttoned to the coat, the cuffs strapped in at the wrist and the pleat of the skirt reinforced where they open so that no sudden tug can rip the fabric. This maid wears a close knitted cap and warm scarf of rose colored worsted to match her suit. Her stout shoes are of water-proofed leather; her gloves are of angora wool. The costume is usually bright colored and looks charming as its wearer dashes about over the white wintry landscape. The smart little skating suit is almost a "parlor" costume in its contrast with the rough and ready snowshoe costume; but modern skating is more or less of a formal sport, and even velvet is considered none too good for the rink. This other skating costume is of scarlet glazed leath... ... extension soles and very low heels complete this alluring toilette for the ice.

Sport Sweaters Are Knee Length—If French.

At Deauville where it was, by the way, very gay this summer, all the sweaters were extremely long—quite to the knee in fact. At any rate the sweater must come well below the hip to have a correct appearance. In other words, if you knit it yourself, you must knit at least eighty ribs before you think of casting on for sleeves; and ninety or a hundred ribs will make an even smarter length. Rather discouraging, is it not, when worsted grows more costly every hour? And the wool scarf or muffler must be long also—long enough to be drawn beneath the belt of the sport coat and fall nine or ten inches over the skirt at either side. This is the way the smart girl wears her knitted muffler now for golf or tramping.

IN HER STOCKING FEET

THE MOST SURPRISING of all the odd contrivances put out by ambitious retailers to attract feminine fancy, is the new stocking foot, designed to be worn over light colored boots on snowy or sloppy days. The contrivance looks at first glance like an ordinary stocking of rather heavy silk weave—and some of them are of wool in sport color combinations. But the toe is a little broader than is usually the case with woman's silk hosiery, and exactly under the heel there is a round hole, reinforced at the edge. This hole is for the high heel of the shoe to slip through. The stocking is drawn on over the shoe, the heel projection ... boots for dress wear fit instep and ankle so beautifully that even with a wool stocking over the boot the foot does not look clumsy—provided the ankles beneath are naturally trim and shapely. These over-stockings can be worn with dancing slippers also, and stocking and rubber sandal can be removed and donned again easily—much more easily than the old-style arctic which usually required the assistance of a maid.

FROCKS BUTTON DOWN THE BACK.

NEW BUSTLE FROCKS—which by the way are growing so popular that a wag remarked the ...

MARKET NEWS

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

	Open.	Close
American Beet Sugar	b	[illegible]
American Can	33¾	[illegible]
American Car and Fdry	64	[illegible]
American Locomotive	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Smltg and Rfg	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Sugar	93	[illegible]
Anaconda Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	84¾	84
Atlantic Coast Line	b	[illegible]
Baldwin Locomotive	57¾	56¾
Baltimore and Ohio	50¾	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel "B"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	13[illegible]	1[illegible]
Central Leather	61¾	61¾
Chesapeake and Ohio	47	4[illegible]
Chicago, Mil. and St Paul	3[illegible]	3[illegible]
Chicago, R. I. and Pac	18	[illegible]
Colorado Fuel and Iron	33	33
Columbia Gas and Elec	38¾	[illegible]
Corn Products	25¾	[illegible]
Crucible Steel	54	[illegible]
Cuba Cane Sugar	26	28
Erie	14¾	14
General Motors	8[illegible]	8[illegible]
Great Northern pfd	90¾	[illegible]
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	24½	2[illegible]
Gulf States Steel	81¾	[illegible]
Inspiration Copper	41	4[illegible]
Int. Mer Marine	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Mer Marine pfd.	[illegible]	93¾
International Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennecott Copper	[illegible]	3[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
Maxwell Motors	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Petroleum	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midvale Steel	4[illegible]	43
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada Consolidated	16¾	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., N. H. and H'rd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk and Western	102	1[illegible]
Northern Pacific	84	[illegible]
Ohio Cities Gas	34¾	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ray Consolidated Copper	21¾	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rep Iron and Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Air Line	8¾	[illegible]
Seaboard Air Line pfd	b	[illegible]
Sinclair Oil and Rfg	39¾	[illegible]
Sloss Shef St and Iron	b	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	82	[illegible]
Southern Railway	24	[illegible]
Southern Railway pfd	b	[illegible]
Studebaker Corporation	40	[illegible]
Tennessee Copper	11¾	[illegible]
Texas Company	13[illegible]	13[illegible]
Tobacco Products	44¾	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Cigar Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Fruit	116	[illegible]
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Steel pfd.	10[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah Copper	75¾	[illegible]
Virginia Caro. Chem.	b	[illegible]
Wabash Pfd. A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghouse Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Tel and Tel	107	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1[illegible] [illegible] market [illegible] with yesterday's [illegible] ranged from [illegible] decline to [illegible] Grain and provisions close.

CORN—		
January		11[illegible]
May		11[illegible]
OATS—		
December		.64¾
May		.64¾
PORK—		
January		43.05
LARD—		
January		24.37
May		1.43
RIBS—		
January		24.00
May		[illegible]

Cash Grain.

Corn No. 3 [illegible] and No. 3 yellow, nominal, No. 4 [illegible] new, 1.90.

Livestock.

Hogs weak, [illegible] light 17.00 [illegible] mixed [illegible] rough [illegible] Cattle steady [illegible] western [illegible] feeders [illegible] cows and heifers [illegible] calves [illegible] Sheep weak. Wethers [illegible] lambs [illegible]

SMALL SALES ON N Y MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The week-end se[illegible] the stock market [illegible] interest, dealings dw[illegible] total [illegible] smallest of any day for [illegible]

Price movements were narrow [illegible] part [illegible] exceptions [illegible] at 26 points [illegible] Marine preferred [illegible] American International [illegible] points.

Coppers and steels were [illegible] but became [illegible] the close [illegible] traded [illegible] second Liberty [illegible] change [illegible] expanding [illegible] interest [illegible] on the rally [illegible]

Wants

WANTED.

Liberty Bond $1,000.00, 4%

We will pay the par value of one $1,000.00 Liberty Bond, yielding 4% interest, second issue. We do not want to buy at this time but one bond so that any who answer this advertisement must be prepared for disappointment. This for the very obvious reason that we do not want all the issue, we only want one bond, the 4% series and under no circumstances the 3½% series.

Henry T. Sharp Co.
American National Bank Bldg.
18-1

DON'T THROW IT AWAY! THAT SUIT OF CLOTHES AND PAIR OF SHOES—Sell them to us, and by so doing you will place them where some [illegible] man can purchase his clothing at small cost. Hundreds of people cannot buy new suits. Look over your discarded clothes and pick out what you would like to dispose of, phone 3651 and we will pay you spot cash for them. 14 Biltmore Ave. 18-tf

WANTED—Fancy green apples such as Stahmann Winesaps, Stark's Delicious, Black Twigs—also bulk apples. Correspondence solicited. J. E. Harris, Morristown, Tenn. P9514-1-30

WANTED—Middle aged gentleman, alone, no [illegible], best references, wants one well furnished room with private party. Prefer where there are no other roomers, please give particulars. Address A. L., care Citizen. P9925-17-3

WANTED—[illegible] Don't matter if broken. I pay $2.00 to $1[illegible] per [illegible]. Send by parcel post and receive check by return mail. L. Mazer, 2007 S. Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. P9561-3-30

WANTED—Old False Teeth, don't matter if broken. I pay $3 to $15 per set. Send by parcel post and receive check by return mail. F. Terl, 403 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, Md. P9574-4-30

WANTED—To keep your suit in good condition. It's economy to have it kept in good condition. Lasts longer. Special attention given ladies' work. J. C. [illegible]. Phones 389 and 3[illegible] Pack Square.

[illegible] highest [illegible] prices for rubber, copper, brass, iron, rags and sacks. 412 Southside. Phone 3107. 11-30

WANTED—Set mahogany dining room and living room furniture, in good condition, at bargain price for cash. A. X., care Citizen. P9932-17-3

WANTED — Second-hand furniture, stoves and everything in household furnishings. Asheville Furniture Co., 17 Biltmore Ave. Phone 1851. 9127-18-tf

WANTED—To hear from people who sing tenor and bass, also violin player. Concert object. Address "X" care Citizen. 9980-18-1

WANTED—TO hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. P9788-11-18-25

RELIABLE, honest, colored woman wants position as cook for small family. Phone 2628. P9912-16-3

WANTED—A good Jersey milch cow. Phone 2293. 9988-18-1

[illegible] LAND & CO.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The cotton [illegible] at the highest the [illegible] Price movements were narrow [illegible] the close [illegible] helped by favorable [illegible] from Texas [illegible] were unfavorable [illegible] weekly statistics, mill [illegible] they were offset [illegible] coming week. The main [illegible] were bullish.

[illegible]		27.38
[illegible]		26.64
[illegible]		26.4[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		18.30

Spot [illegible] steady, middling 28.00.

SPECIAL.

The Catholic Hill Fire.

The burning of the colored school, and the attendant loss of life, children burned to a crisp, strikes terror to our hearts. When the wind whistles at night over the Asheville plateau, sweeping down through the valleys and over the broken ridges, which, in a series, constitute the town site, does not there often come to you a mental picture of a possible tragedy? We own to having had some gloomy thoughts when the wind has howled outside and reminded us of some we have known in Cheyenne and Denver. The first named town is the blowiest place we ever saw, and the wonder is that there are not more crutches there, so many people are blown off their feet. Another wind so quickly restores their equilibrium that a little court plaster does the trick. Twenty-five years ago, the city of Denver decreed that there should only be brick residences or those of stone, fire-proof school houses and business buildings. As things now are, we can only seek protection from the flames through a fire insurance policy. We will write one if you wish us to. There is no question but that you need one if you have it not.

Henry T. Sharp Co.
Fire Protection.
18-1

Quick Service
Dry Cleaning Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1904)
WE'LL MAKE your old suit look new. Our experienced workmen can do it. Work called for and delivered.
9 S. W. PACK SQUARE.
Phone 835.
9172-20-11

ASHEVILLE VETERINARY HOSPITAL.
62 Biltmore Ave. Phone 1689.
Dr. Stephens and Dr. Bell.
8918-12-tf

VETERINARIAN.
DR. M. M. LEONARD.
Phone 3304. Asheville, N. C.
8957-12-tf

Stenographer
PUBLIC AND COURT
MISS M. R. PATTERSON
PHONE 1651. 516-518 LEGAL BLDG.
P9697-6-30

ATTENTION LADIES! We furnish long brown pine needles for making baskets. Make beautiful gifts. 8 g. bunch for 25c postpaid. Address Home Enterprise Bureau, Orlando, Fla. P9954-18-1

ONE three-speed Indian motorcycle, practically new, fully equipped, fenders and presto tank. Must be sold immediately, owner called to war. Phone 518 or 9175 for information. 9991-18-3

FATHER, mother, sweetheart—Have you son or sweetheart in the greatwar? We have something for him. Write Carleton-Cross Co., Desk 8, Morristown, Tenn. P9946-11-1

WE BUY, sell and exchange stoves, range also repair and set up heating stoves. All work guaranteed. 30 years of experience. Call 1148. M. McCarson, 269 Biltmore Ave. 9056-18-tf

STOVE REPAIRING.
WE HAVE an expert repair man. All work guaranteed. Donald and Donald Furniture. Phone 441. 9970-14-7

WILSON LENOIR'S Tailor Shop offers suits made to order from $18.50. Dry cleaning specialty. Phone 3[illegible]. 9 College St. 9[illegible]-18-30

SPECIAL PORK sausage. First class meats. Reasonable prices. Broadway Market. Phone 2937. W. E. King, proprietor. 9709-6-30

SHOE REPAIRING
Shoe Repairing—Work called for and delivered. Nichols Shoe Co. Phone [illegible] 9030-17-tf

AUTOMOBILES.

FOR SALE — Practically new 1918 Hupp Auto. Bargain. Terms if desired. Phone 3050 or [illegible]895.
9285-23-tf

NEW AUTOS FOR HIRE
DEPENDABLE SERVICE. REASONABLE RATES.
Sp[illegible] a [illegible] with the boys at Greenville. [illegible] fare less than train fare. [illegible] marvelous mountain [illegible] Hot Springs, Chimney [illegible] Pisgah.
ARRANGE YOUR TRIPS WITH US.
[illegible] L. BARDEN
MINUTE-LATE AUTO SERVICE
[illegible] PHONE 431.
9336-25-tf

Fifteen used cars wanted. Will pay cash for them. If you want to sell your car, bring it to our place of business later than 4 p. m. tomorrow. Whitmire Motor Sales Co., 43-45 Broadway.
9979-18-1

ONE 19[illegible] Maxwell Touring car in first [illegible] condition. Cheap for cash. Whitmire Motor Sales Co.

One 1916 Maxwell roadster, just as good as new. Will sell at a bargain, owner leaving city. Can be seen at Whitmire Motor Sales Co. 9939-17-3

RADIATOR COVERS, chains, radiator antifreeze and accessories at Westerfire Co., College and Spruce Sts. Phone 3171. 9500-21-30

CASH TALKS
Used Cars
Of most all standard makes at extremely low prices for cash.
OVERLAND ASHEVILLE SALES CO.
Phone 17. 15-18 E Walnut St. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

TWO 1918 Maxwell Touring cars. One 1918 Maxwell Roadsters; One 1917 Maxwell Touring Car. Will sell at a great bargain, cash or terms. Whitmire Motor Sales Co., 48 Broadway. 9981-18-1

5 AND 7 PASSENGER Cars for hire. Prompt, courteous service. Phone 3[illegible]. Consolidated Auto Service, cor. College and Broadway. P9742-9-30

FOR SALE—Buick roadster, in good condition, electric lights and self-starter. Phillips Tire Company, 19 E. College St. Phone 303. 9964-18-tf

FOR SALE—Chevrolet 1916 model touring, in perfect condition. Today $4[illegible].00. Watch this "ad." R. R. Tiller, 21 Broadway. 9844-12-tf

FOR SALE—Hudson roadster, four cylinder model 20. Price reasonable. Phillips Tire Company, 15 E. College St. Phone 303. 9744-21-tf

FOR SALE — Saxon 6-passenger Touring Car, 1914 Model, good condition; cheap for cash. Champion Shoe Shop. 9725-9-tf

FOR SALE—4 cylinder Cadillac, in good condition. Will sell for $125.00 for cash. 11 R[illegible] 9897-15-7

FOR SALE—A few used cars at a bargain; all in good condition. Chambers and Weaver. 9920-16-7

W. T. ROWLAND & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. WINTER SEED RYE.
Recleaned, select stock. The kind that will pay to plant for your poultry and Live Stock. It will improve them, also your soil. Peck [illegible] Bushel, $1.60.
ASHEVILLE SEED CO.
18-5

ABRUZZI RYE—Genuine stock, pure [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

TUBERCULAR boarders and rest cases will find particularly desirable accommodations at Hunnwycha Nurses' Home, Black Mountain, N. C. Good home cooking, Jersey milk and cream, out door sleeping. Extra diet between meals. Institutional routine observed. Resident nurse. Several vacancies now. No advanced cases. Rates $10 to $45 for lay guests, $25 to $30 for nurses. P9969-18-7

ROOMS AND BOARD in unusually desirable, centrally located, private home, shaded lawn, pleasant porches; house elevated above street and no buildings near. Rooms light, airy and attractively furnished. Private bath, if desired. Wholesome food in plenty, properly cooked. We cater to individual appetite. No tuberculous patients taken. 159 Woodfin street. 6135-28-tf

THE AVONMORE.
107-109 Haywood St.
Large airy, sunny rooms, with or without bath, steam heated. Table unexcelled. Special winter rates. Conveniently located. Phone 996.

—BON AIR—
—66 Ashland Ave.—
Room and board, $6.50 up. Comfortable rooms. Excellent meals. Near postoffice. Phone 2291. 9843-11-30

PRIVATE BOARD—If you are tired of hotel life and would like comfort, elegance and good meals daintily served in beautiful private home, call at 79 Merrimon ave. or phone 1602. 9919-16-tf

COMFORTABLE home offered in the house of graduate masseuse, large bright rooms, good table. No tuberculosis patients taken. Miss Collett, 50 Montford avenue. P9968-18-3

FLORIDA HOUSE, 48 N. French Broad Ave. Board $7 to $10 a week. Large rooms. Nicely furnished. Steam heat. Come and see. Phone 498. Mrs. Maggie F. Bryson. 9054-16-tf

NEW and modern, with [illegible] sleeping porches, entire new furnishings. Steam heat, hot and cold running water in each room. Private bath if desired. 37 Courtland Ave. [illegible]

IF YOU wish good family board at from $10.00 to $15.00 per week write The Coquina Inn, Anastasia, Florida, beautiful beach adjoining St. Augustine. P9983-18-1

DESIRABLE rooms with board in private family, suitable for one or two people. Southern exposure, hot water heat. Merrimon section. Phone 3093. 7694-29-30

THE SHARON. Table board a specialty. Comfortable rooms for light housekeeping, also one extra room. Telephone 1079. 68 Church St. 9906-15-7

NICE accommodation in cottage for two rest cure guests. Excellent table and home comforts. Phone 1324. Mrs. G. P. Terrill. 9979-27-tf

ONE or two boarders in private, steam heated home, centrally located, in best residential section near car line. Phone 3342. 9[illegible]

ATTRACTIVELY furnished rooms; heat, excellent table. Mrs. Charles Russell, phone 610, 39 N. French Broad avenue. 9799-9-tf

98 COLLEGE ST.—Sunny double rooms, large closets, bath same floor. Suitable for couple or gentleman. Excellent board. P9976-18-7

HIGH CLASS accommodations with sleeping porch in newly built steam heated house, near Manor. [illegible] phone 2908. 9934-17-7

SPLENDID TABLE board and nice comfortable rooms at 23 Patton Ave. All modern conveniences. 9658-6-14

BOARD and rooms in private northern home, hot water heat. 18 College Park. Phone 794. 9869-13-30

WANTED—Boarders at 64 North French Broad. $6.00 to $8.00 per week. No sick taken. Phone 2684. [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS board and lodging or rooms, 75c and up. Sam Jackson, 33 Circle St. P998[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

A A-A1 PROPOSITION

Men, women, boys and girls (16)—agents spare time—big money—Make money in your spare time selling "Usalyte" Indestructible gas mantles. Saves 1-3 gas. Equals the light of two others, and outlasts ½ dozen of any other make. Retails at 15c each, 2 for 25c. One dozen sent postpaid upon receipt of $1 to agents, or on consignment if references are satisfactory. J. I. Robin Mfr. and Patentee, 130th St. and Park Ave., New York. P9959-18-1

CIVIL SERVICE examinations in Asheville soon—Men and women desiring government clerkships, departmental, postoffice, railway mail, customs, stenographers, write for free particulars to J. C. Leonard (former government examiner) 39 Kenois Bldg., Washington. P9958-18-1

WANTED—Men, Women to copy mailing sheets. $2 day or evening guaranteed any energetic person. Enclose dime for Bona-Fide Registered Contract. Great Western Publishing Co., Box 144, South Bend, Indiana. P9790—11-18-25-2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — Men-Women. Government war jobs: $100 month. List free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 324-J, Rochester, N. Y. P9362-26-30

MALE.

WANTED — Immediately, 500 woodsmen, timber cutters, teamsters and track hands, at our Crestmont, N. C., plant. We pay best wages. Sanitary camps. Courteous treatment given all employes. Unexcelled board. Finest water and healthiest climate in the world. Come at once and bring your friends. R. G. Rogers and H. A. Cleaver, Receivers, Champion Lumber Co. 9557-3-30

FIRST CLASS man in every locality to represent nursery, financially strong and operating on high plane. Pecan specialties, producing quality trees, which give satisfaction and sell easily. Liberal proposition to [illegible] who have the ability to make good. For full particulars, address Harlan Farms Nursery, Lockhart, Alabama. 9809-11&18

MEN—We guarantee to teach you the barber trade, complete course, No. one set of tools and a paying position in our chain of shops for $26.50. Atlanta Barber College, 31 So. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga. P9956-18-1

WANTED—Salesmen to cover every town in North Carolina. Exceptional opportunity open. Commissions weekly. Write today. Brown Brothers Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. P9935-17-2

WANTED—At our camp in Clinch mountains, experienced woodsmen. Good wages and board. Holston River Lumber Company, Clinchburg, Washington County, Virginia. 9869-14-11

INTELLIGENT young man, exempt, for office and outside work, acquainted with city; salary. Call room 10, Law building. 9917-16-3

WANTED—Experienced tailor and bushelman at once, steady work, good pay. Cooper's, on the Square. 9922-18-3

WANTED—News agents, must have security and uniform. Union News Co., No. 4, Gladstone Building. P9892-18-3

W. T. ROWLAND & CO.

FEMALE

HELP meet huge demand for knitted goods. Industrious persons provided with profitable steady home employment. No experience or canvassing. Good rates of pay. Wheeler, Inc., 337 Madison, Chicago. P9944-18-1

WOMEN to sell guaranteed hosiery to wearer. Salary $15.00 full time, 27c an hour spare time. Enormous Christmas trade. Experi[illegible]

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FURNISHED apartment, newly calsomined and well kept. Gas and conveniences for housekeeping. No sick or children. Phone 2752. 101 Cherry St. 9949-18-tf

FOR RENT—Connecting rooms furnished for housekeeping. Light, gas, telephone. $12 per month. On Patton Ave. car line, No. 328. 9552-3-tf

LARGE sunny room and sleeping porch, with or without housekeeping privileges. Good neighborhood. On car line. Phone 2585. 9818-11-tf

FOR RENT—3 unfurnished rooms, near Charlotte car line. Price reasonable. No consumptives or children taken. 26 Clayton. P9938-17-3

LIGHT, sunny, nicely furnished rooms. Meals if desired. Good location. Riverside car. 123 Montford, corner Blake. Phone 3127. 9560-3-30

TWO or three rooms furnished for light housekeeping. Gas range. Lights. Private home. No sick taken. 172 S. French Broad. Phone 3211. P9491-31-7

ATTRACTIVELY furnished rooms. New bungalow in Grove Park. Close to car line. Furnace heat. No tuberculosis. Meals optional. Phone 2840. 9444-28-tf

FOR RENT—3 rooms, furnished for light housekeeping. Sink in kitchen. Gas range. Steam heat. 139 S. French Broad Ave. Phone 3158. P9891-15-7

SUNNY APARTMENT with sleeping porch, furnished for light housekeeping. Southwestern exposure. Delightful location. Phone 2452. 9803-11-tf

ONE LARGE ROOM furnished for light housekeeping. Very pleasant. No tuberculars taken. References exchanged. Phone 2914. P9846-12-7

THREE completely furnished rooms for housekeeping, with family of two. Very desirable location. No sick taken. 33 Orange St. P9877-14-7

THREE connecting housekeeping [illegible] stairs. Fitted for light housekeeping. Will rent separately or together. [illegible]5 Woodfin. 9991-18-7

FURNISHED [illegible] sleeping porch [illegible] rent, modern; [illegible] no children. Phone 488 Monday. 9945-18-1

TWO or three furnished [illegible] sleeping porch. Centr[illegible] near car line. West A[illegible] children. Phone 310 [illegible]

ATTRACTIVE apartmen[illegible] southern exposure; mo[illegible] niences. Splendid locati[illegible] Phone 639.

FURNISHED rooms, wi[illegible] $7 per month. Bath. [illegible] No tuberculars admitted [illegible] mon Ave.

FOR RENT—Large sunny r[illegible] pletely furnished for hou[illegible] Close in. 144 Rankin A[illegible] 839.

FURNISHED APARTMEN[illegible] rooms, bath, two porches [illegible] line. Sleeping porch. [illegible] Owner.

THREE comfortable room[illegible] Meals near. Splendid [illegible] hood. All convenienc[illegible] 187. 39 Furman.

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VERY desirable furnished be[illegible] in new bungalow, opposite [illegible] breakfast optional. Phone [illegible] No. 1 Edwin Place. 9107-[illegible]

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TWO SUNNY housekeeping r[illegible] adjoining bath. One large [illegible] front bed room. Reasonable. [illegible] Flint. Phone 1024. 9884-[illegible]

PLEASANT SUNNY furnished r[illegible] with kitchenette, southern [illegible] posure. Conveniences. Call 3[illegible] 989[illegible]

FIVE ROOMS Connecting b[illegible] S. French Broad Ave. Pho[illegible] call at Bon Marche, shoe d[illegible] ment. 998[illegible]

TWO large well ventilated [illegible]

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